ampoules or rubber-stopped glass vials fitted with metal seals.

(2) *Liquid or solid substances*—(i) *Substances shipped at ambient temperatures or higher.* Primary receptacles include those of glass, metal or plastic. Positive means of ensuring a leakproof seal, such as heat seal, skirted stopper or metal crimp seal must be provided. If screw caps are used, they must be reinforced with adhesive tape.

(ii) *Substances shipped refrigerated or frozen (ice, pre-frozen packs, dry ice).* Ice or dry ice must be placed outside the secondary packagings. Interior supports must be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the packaging must be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas.

(iii) *Substances shipped in liquid nitrogen.* Plastic primary receptacles capable of withstanding very low temperatures must be used. Secondary packaging must also withstand very low temperatures and in most cases will need to be fitted over individual primary receptacles. Requirements for shipment of liquid nitrogen must also be observed.

(f) Whatever the intended temperature of shipment, the primary receptacle or secondary packaging used for infectious substances must be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure which produces a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa (14 psig) and temperatures in the range of −40 °C to +55 °C (−40 °F to +131 °F).

(g) The requirements of this section supplement the requirements of the Department of Health and Human Services contained in 42 CFR part 72.

(h) *Exceptions.* The following substances are not subject to any requirements of this subchapter if the items as packaged do not contain any material otherwise subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

(1) Diagnostic specimens.

(2) Biological products.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, Dec. 29, 1994; 64 FR 10778, Mar. 5, 1999; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 173.197 Regulated medical waste.

Regulated medical waste must be packaged in packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. The packagings must be:

(a) Rigid;

(b) Leak resistant;

(c) Impervious to moisture;

(d) Of sufficient strength to prevent tearing or bursting under normal conditions of use and handling;

(e) Sealed to prevent leakage during transport;

(f) Puncture resistant for sharps and sharps with residual fluids; and

(g) Break-resistant and tightly lidded or stoppered for fluids in quantities greater than 20 cubic cm.

[Amdt. 173–224, 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 51919, Sept. 27, 1999; 66 FR 45380, Sept. 28, 2001]

§ 173.198 Nickel carbonyl.

(a) Nickel carbonyl must be packed in specification steel or nickel cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. A cylinder used exclusively for nickel carbonyl may be given a complete external visual inspection in lieu of the interior hydrostatic pressure test required by §173.34(e). Visual inspection must be in accordance with CGA Pamphlet C–6.

(b) Packagings for nickel carbonyl must conform to §173.40.

§ 173.201 Non-bulk packagings for liquid hazardous materials in Packing Group I.

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

Outer packagings:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2